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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:05:33 ON 09 DEC 2004)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:05:58 ON 09 DEC 2004

L1 273564 S ACRYLIC OR METHACRYLIC
L2 15846 S L1 AND (MOLYBDENUM OR MO OR VANADIUM OR V)
L3 1514 S L1 AND (MOLYBDENUM OR VANADIUM)
L4 931 S L2 AND BINDER
L5 0 S L2 AND "LIQUID BINDER"
L6 2796 S L1 AND (MOLYBDENUM OR VANADIUM)
L7 228 S L6 AND BINDER
L8 4 S L7 AND ACROLEIN

=> s l2 and binder

164895 BINDER
L9 931 L2 AND BINDER

=> s l9 and acrolein

15576 ACROLEIN
L10 8 L9 AND ACROLEIN

=> d bib abs 1-8

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2004:392368 CAPLUS

DN 140:391634

TI Catalyst and production of acrylic acid

IN Yunoki, Hiromi; Tanimoto, Michio

PA Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Japan

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004092769	A1	20040513	US 2003-684285	20031013
	JP 2004160342	A2	20040610	JP 2002-328487	20021112
PRAI	JP 2002-328487	A	20021112		

AB A catalyst can be used for production of acrylic acid and is excellent in the catalytic performance (e.g. conversion of starting material, selectivity to product) and further has very high phys. strength. The catalyst is obtained by a process including heating a mixed liquid of starting materials including Mo and V as essential components, molding the dried material with a liquid binder, and calcining the resultant molding; with the catalyst being characterized in that the liquid binder is an aqueous liquid of pH 7.0-10.0. The catalytic gas phase oxidation of acrolein in the presence of mol. O produces the acrylic acid.

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2003:678548 CAPLUS

DN 139:197912

TI Gas-phase oxidation process and catalysts for the manufacture of unsaturated aldehydes and/or unsaturated carboxylic acids

IN Yunoki, Hiromi

PA Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Japan

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003162998	A1	20030828	US 2003-358796	20030205
	JP 2003251183	A2	20030909	JP 2002-54488	20020228
	EP 1340538	A1	20030903	EP 2003-2825	20030207
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	CN 1440834	A	20030910	CN 2003-106776	20030228
PRAI	JP 2002-54488	A	20020228		
AB	A production process for a catalyst for the gas-phase oxidation synthesis of unsatd. aldehydes and/or an unsatd. carboxylic acids is described which comprises: carrying out heat treatment of an aqueous solution or slurry of a starting material to thus prepare a catalyst precursor P1, where the starting material includes molybdenum, bismuth, and iron as essential components; adding and mixing a binder into the P1 to thus prepare a catalyst precursor P2; and molding and then calcining the P2 producing the catalyst with its production characterized by involving an ignition loss ratio of the catalyst precursor P1 in of 10-40% (excluding 40%). Contacting oxygen or an oxygen-containing gas with propylene, isobutylene, tert-butanol, or Me tert-Bu ether with the catalyst produces the corresponding unsatd. aldehyde (e.g., acrolein from propylene) and/or unsatd. carboxylic acid (e.g., acrylic acid from propylene).				

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2002:436657 CAPLUS
 DN 136:407416
 TI Catalyst composite form, its manufacture, and its use
 IN Sakakura, Yasuyuki
 PA Mitsubishi Chemical Corp., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

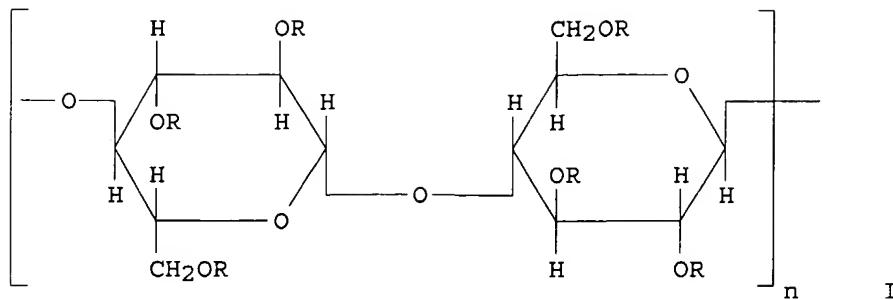
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002166180	A2	20020611	JP 2000-363382	20001129
PRAI	JP 2000-363382		20001129		

AB The invention relates to a catalyst composite form having a convenient size to fill a reactor, wherein a molded catalyst or a supported catalyst are bound by a thermally decomposable polymer compound. The process comprises filling a reactor with a catalyst composite form and a thermally decomposable polymer solution, and drying to remove a solvent by flow a N2 gas containing O2 ≤10 v/v%. The catalyst is used after thermally decomposing the polymer compound

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1995:638324 CAPLUS
 DN 123:59544
 TI Manufacture of catalysts for synthesis of unsaturated aldehydes and carboxylic acids
 IN Shiotani, Tooru; Kuroda, Tooru
 PA Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 07016464	A2	19950120	JP 1993-183159	19930630
	JP 3278246	B2	20020430		
PRAI	JP 1993-183159		19930630		



AB The catalysts with improved activity and reproducibility, useful for gas-phase oxidation of propylene or isobutylene, are manufactured by drying a mixture solution or an aqueous slurry containing Mo, Bi, and Fe, calcining the dried mixture, adding a 2% aqueous solution of organic **binder I** (R = Me, Et, etc.; n = value decided by viscosity; viscosity 1000-10,000, 20°), kneading with water and/or alc., forming, drying, and heat treatment. Stirring with heating a solution containing water 1000, NH4 paramolybdate 500, and KNO3 1.2 part, adding a solution containing 100 parts water and 2.2 part 85% H3PO4, mixing with a solution consisting of 60% HNO3 41.9, Bi nitrate 103.0, ferric nitrate 123.9, Zn nitrate 7.0, Co nitrate 309.0, and water 1300 parts, heating with 24.1 part Sb2O5, drying the resulting cake at 120° for 16 h, calcining at 300° for 1 h, pulverizing the cake, kneading (100 parts) with 25 parts water and 3 parts I (R = Me, Pr, hydroxyethyl groups with ratio 25-28:5-8:3-5%; viscosity 3000-4000 cps), extrusion, drying and calcining 6 h at 500° gave a catalyst containing Mo12W0.2Bi0.9Fe1.3Sb0.7Co4.5Zn0.1K0.06Ox. Gas-phase oxidation of propylene using this catalyst at 310° gave 99.3% conversion and 89.1% selectivity of **acrolein**.

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1989:213587 CAPLUS

DN 110:213587

TI Catalysts for oxidation of **acrolein** to **acrylic acid** and their manufacture

IN Kawajiri, Tatsuya; Uchida, Shinichi; Wada, Masahiro

PA Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 293859	A1	19881207	EP 1988-108780	19880601
	EP 293859	B1	19920122		
	R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT				
	US 4892856	A	19900109	US 1988-201026	19880601
	ES 2028180	T3	19920701	ES 1988-108780	19880601
	BR 8802702	A	19881227	BR 1988-2702	19880603
	JP 01085139	A2	19890330	JP 1988-135627	19880603
	JP 05070502	B4	19931005		
	CS 274469	B2	19910411	CS 1988-3865	19880603
	SU 1833201	A3	19930807	SU 1988-4355922	19880603
	CN 1031488	A	19890308	CN 1988-104316	19880604
	CN 1020861	B	19930526		
	AU 611693	B2	19910620	AU 1988-18627	19880701
	AU 8818627	A1	19900104		

PRAI JP 1987-139663 A 19870605

AB The title catalysts $Mo_aV_bX_cX_1dX_2eX_3fO_x$ ($X = W, Nb; X_1 = Fe, Cu, Bi, Cr, Sb, Ti; X_3 =$ alkali metal, alkaline earth metal; $X_4 = Si, Al, Ti$) have sp. surface 0.50-15.0 m^2/g , pore volume 0.10-0.90 mL/g , and pore diameter distribution concentrated in the ranges 0.1-1.0, 1.0-10.0, and 10.0-100 μm . The catalysts are prepared by charging an unfired catalyst material powder composition into a centrifugal flow coating apparatus to form particles and firing

the particles. A solution of ammonium paratungstate 1560, ammonium metavanadate 1290, ammonium molybdate 5070, and ammonium dichromate 180 g in 50 L water was mixed with an aqueous solution of 1290 g Cu nitrate in 3 L water, evaporated, dried 5 h at 120°, and milled to apprx. 100 mesh. The powder and α -Al₂O₃ particles (average diameter 1 mm) were charged to a centrifugal flow coating apparatus with H₂O as a **binder** while blowing with air heated to 90° to give spherical particles (average diameter 5 mm) which were fired at 400° for 5 h to prepare a catalyst. The catalyst was used at 205°, giving 99.6% conversion of **acrolein** and 97.0% yield of **acrylic acid**.

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1988:632365 CAPLUS

DN 109:232365

TI Manufacture of water-and blocking-resistant paper substitutes using room-temperature-curable resin

IN Abe, Sunao; Kato, Naoyuki; Aoki, Masahiro; Tsukamoto, Takeo; Ichii, Masaru; Yamada, Minoru

PA Mitsubishi Yuka Badische Co., Ltd., Japan; Nisshinbo Industries, Inc.

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 63101435	A2	19880506	JP 1986-247475	19861020
	JP 04055614	B4	19920903		

PRAI JP 1986-247475 19861020

OS MARPAT 109:232365

AB Printable, coated synthetic paper with good adhesion between base material and coating, water and blocking resistance, and weatherability are prepared by coating a base film of polyolefin, poly(ethylene terephthalate), or polystyrene with a room temperature-curable **binder** containing a hydrazine derivative containing ≥ 2 hydrazine residues, an aqueous dispersion of CO-containing **acrylic copolymer**, and, optionally, an inorg. fine powder. A 60- μm corona discharge-treated polypropylene film was coated (6 μm) with a primer (A) containing a polymer of styrene (I) 48, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate (II) 43, **acrylic acid** (III) 2, **acrolein** (IV) 5, and acrylamide (V) 2% and 8 parts adipic acid dihydrazide (VI), dried 60 s at 100°, coated 25 μm with another primer containing A 30, an emulsion polymer (containing I 18, II

73,

III 2, IV 5, and V 2% and 8 parts VI) 10, CaCO₃ powder 100, and other additives 51 parts, and dried 60 s at 100° to give synthetic paper with excellent water and blocking resistance and adhesion between the base film and the coating.

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1981:626473 CAPLUS

DN 95:226473

TI Catalyst for oxidation of **acrolein** to **acrylic acid**

IN Gorshkova, T. P.; Tarasova, D. V.; Andrushkevich, T. V.; Nikoro, T. A.; Bondareva, V. M.; Berdnikov, B. M.

PA Institute of Catalysis, Novosibirsk, USSR; Special Construction-Technological Bureau of Catalytic Agents for Experimental Mfg.

SO U.S.S.R.
CODEN: URXXAF
DT Patent
LA Russian
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	SU 858916	A1	19810831	SU 1979-2819096	19790917
PRAI	SU 1979-2819096	A	19790917		

AB The title catalyst contains V oxide, Mo oxide, and CuO as promoter on a SiO₂ support and is prepared by mixing solns. of the active components with the support, spray drying and heat treating. A catalyst with increased activity and mech. strength was obtained by granulating the catalyst material after drying, and adding the promoter in a **binder** composition during the granulation.

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1969:62894 CAPLUS
DN 70:62894
TI Electrolytic electrophotographic process
IN Tamai, Yasuo; Takimoto, Masaaki; Honjo, Satoru; Mayakawa, Yoshihide
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.
SO Fr., 4 pp.
CODEN: FRXXAK

DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 1512079		19680202		
	DE 1522613			DE	
	GB 1161777			GB	
	GB 1178552			GB	

PRAI JP 19660221
AB The electrolytes used in a 2-50% aqueous solution to develop layers of ZnO in an insulating **binder** on Al as cathode have a terminal >C:CH₂ group with graft polymerization chain reactivity: acrylic acid, acrylamide, acrylonitrile, polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate, glycerol diacrylate, **acrolein**. Thus, an 18- μ ZnO-Pliolite S-5D layer on Al is immersed in a solution of 15 g. acrylamide in 100 cc. H₂O, and a potential of 7.5 v. is applied with a 15 mm. distance between the Al cathode and Pt anode. Upon removal after 20 sec. only the exposed areas are impregnated with electrolyte and accept aqueous ink, while the unexposed areas are hydrophobic.

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L6 2796 S L1 AND (MOLYBDENUM OR VANADIUM)
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L9 931 S L2 AND BINDER
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	JP 2004160342	A2	20040610	JP 2002-328487	20021112

PRAI JP 2002-328487 A 20021112

AB A catalyst can be used for production of **acrylic acid** and is excellent in the catalytic performance (e.g. conversion of starting material, selectivity to product) and further has very high phys. strength. The catalyst is obtained by a process including heating a mixed liquid of starting materials including **Mo** and **V** as essential components, molding the dried material with a liquid **binder**, and calcining the resultant molding; with the catalyst being characterized in that the liquid **binder** is an aqueous liquid of pH 7.0-10.0. The catalytic gas phase oxidation of **acrolein** in the presence of mol. O produces the **acrylic acid**.

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2003:678548 CAPLUS

DN 139:197912

TI Gas-phase oxidation process and catalysts for the manufacture of unsaturated aldehydes and/or unsaturated carboxylic acids

IN Yunoki, Hiromi

PA Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Japan

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003162998	A1	20030828	US 2003-358796	20030205
	JP 2003251183	A2	20030909	JP 2002-54488	20020228
	EP 1340538	A1	20030903	EP 2003-2825	20030207
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	CN 1440834	A	20030910	CN 2003-106776	20030228

PRAI JP 2002-54488 A 20020228

AB A production process for a catalyst for the gas-phase oxidation synthesis of unsatd. aldehydes and/or an unsatd. carboxylic acids is described which comprises: carrying out heat treatment of an aqueous solution or slurry of a starting material to thus prepare a catalyst precursor P1, where the starting material includes **molybdenum**, bismuth, and iron as essential components; adding and mixing a **binder** into the P1 to thus prepare a catalyst precursor P2; and molding and then calcining the P2 producing the catalyst with its production characterized by involving an ignition loss ratio of the catalyst precursor P1 in of 10-40% (excluding 40%). Contacting oxygen or an oxygen-containing gas with propylene, isobutylene, tert-butanol, or Me tert-Bu ether with the catalyst produces the corresponding unsatd. aldehyde (e.g., **acrolein** from propylene) and/or unsatd. carboxylic acid (e.g., **acrylic acid** from propylene).

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2002:436657 CAPLUS
 DN 136:407416
 TI Catalyst composite form, its manufacture, and its use
 IN Sakakura, Yasuyuki
 PA Mitsubishi Chemical Corp., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2002166180	A2	20020611	JP 2000-363382	20001129
PRAI JP 2000-363382		20001129		

AB The invention relates to a catalyst composite form having a convenient size to fill a reactor, wherein a molded catalyst or a supported catalyst are bound by a thermally decomposable polymer compound. The process comprises filling a reactor with a catalyst composite form and a thermally decomposable polymer solution, and drying to remove a solvent by flow a N₂ gas containing O₂ ≤ 10 v/v%. The catalyst is used after thermally decomposing the polymer compound

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1995:638324 CAPLUS
 DN 123:59544

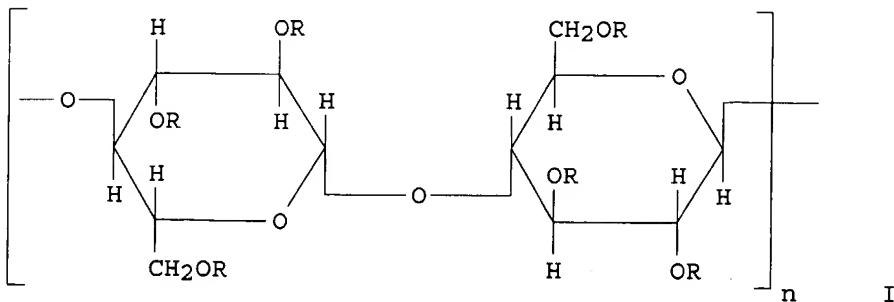
TI Manufacture of catalysts for synthesis of unsaturated aldehydes and carboxylic acids

IN Shiotani, Tooru; Kuroda, Tooru
 PA Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 07016464	A2	19950120	JP 1993-183159	19930630
JP 3278246	B2	20020430		
PRAI JP 1993-183159		19930630		

GI



AB The catalysts with improved activity and reproducibility, useful for gas-phase oxidation of propylene or isobutylene, are manufactured by drying a mixture solution or an aqueous slurry containing Mo, Bi, and Fe, calcining the dried mixture, adding a 2% aqueous solution of organic binder I (R = Me, Et, etc.; n = value decided by viscosity; viscosity 1000-10,000, 20°), kneading with water and/or alc., forming, drying, and heat treatment. Stirring with heating a solution containing water 1000, NH₄

paramolybdate 500, and KNO_3 1.2 part, adding a solution containing 100 parts water and 2.2 part 85% H_3PO_4 , mixing with a solution consisting of 60% HNO_3 41.9, Bi nitrate 103.0, ferric nitrate 123.9, Zn nitrate 7.0, Co nitrate 309.0, and water 1300 parts, heating with 24.1 part Sb_2O_5 , drying the resulting cake at 120° for 16 h, calcining at 300° for 1 h, pulverizing the cake, kneading (100 parts) with 25 parts water and 3 parts I (R = Me, Pr, hydroxyethyl groups with ratio 25-28:5-8:3-5%; viscosity 3000-4000 cps), extrusion, drying and calcining 6 h at 500° gave a catalyst containing $\text{Mo}_{12}\text{W}_{0.2}\text{Bi}_{0.9}\text{Fe}_{1.3}\text{Sb}_{0.7}\text{Co}_{4.5}\text{Zn}_{0.1}\text{K}_{0.06}\text{O}_{x}$. Gas-phase oxidation of propylene using this catalyst at 310° gave 99.3% conversion and 89.1% selectivity of acrolein.

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1989:213587 CAPLUS
 DN 110:213587

TI Catalysts for oxidation of acrolein to acrylic acid and their manufacture

IN Kawajiri, Tatsuya; Uchida, Shinichi; Wada, Masahiro

PA Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 293859	A1	19881207	EP 1988-108780	19880601
EP 293859	B1	19920122		
R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT				
US 4892856	A	19900109	US 1988-201026	19880601
ES 2028180	T3	19920701	ES 1988-108780	19880601
BR 8802702	A	19881227	BR 1988-2702	19880603
JP 01085139	A2	19890330	JP 1988-135627	19880603
JP 05070502	B4	19931005		
CS 274469	B2	19910411	CS 1988-3865	19880603
SU 1833201	A3	19930807	SU 1988-4355922	19880603
CN 1031488	A	19890308	CN 1988-104316	19880604
CN 1020861	B	19930526		
AU 611693	B2	19910620	AU 1988-18627	19880701
AU 8818627	A1	19900104		

PRAI JP 1987-139663 A 19870605

AB The title catalysts $\text{Mo}_{a}\text{V}_{b}\text{X}_{c}\text{X}_{1d}\text{X}_{2e}\text{X}_{3f}\text{O}_x$ ($X = \text{W, Nb; X}_1 = \text{Fe, Cu, Bi, Cr, Sb, Tl; X}_3 = \text{alkali metal, alkaline earth metal; X}_4 = \text{Si, Al, Ti}$) have sp. surface 0.50-15.0 m^2/g , pore volume 0.10-0.90 mL/g , and pore diameter distribution concentrated in the ranges 0.1-1.0, 1.0-10.0, and 10.0-100 μm . The catalysts are prepared by charging an unfired catalyst material powder composition into a centrifugal flow coating apparatus to form particles and firing

the particles. A solution of ammonium paratungstate 1560, ammonium metavanadate 1290, ammonium molybdate 5070, and ammonium dichromate 180 g in 50 L water was mixed with an aqueous solution of 1290 g Cu nitrate in 3 L water, evaporated, dried 5 h at 120°, and milled to .apprx.100 mesh. The powder and $\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ particles (average diameter 1 mm) were charged to a centrifugal flow coating apparatus with H_2O as a binder while blowing with air heated to 90° to give spherical particles (average diameter 5 mm) which were fired at 400° for 5 h to prepare a catalyst. The catalyst was used at 205°, giving 99.6% conversion of acrolein and 97.0% yield of acrylic acid.

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1988:632365 CAPLUS
 DN 109:232365

TI Manufacture of water-and blocking-resistant paper substitutes using room-temperature-curable resin

IN Abe, Sunao; Kato, Naoyuki; Aoki, Masahiro; Tsukamoto, Takeo; Ichii, Masaru; Yamada, Minoru
PA Mitsubishi Yuka Badische Co., Ltd., Japan; Nissinbo Industries, Inc.
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 63101435	A2	19880506	JP 1986-247475	19861020
	JP 04055614	B4	19920903		

PRAI JP 1986-247475 19861020

OS MARPAT 109:232365

AB Printable, coated synthetic paper with good adhesion between base material and coating, water and blocking resistance, and weatherability are prepared by coating a base film of polyolefin, poly(ethylene terephthalate), or polystyrene with a room temperature-curable **binder** containing a hydrazine derivative containing ≥ 2 hydrazine residues, an aqueous dispersion of CO-containing **acrylic** copolymer, and, optionally, an inorg. fine powder. A 60- μm corona discharge-treated polypropylene film was coated (6 μm) with a primer (A) containing a polymer of styrene (I) 48, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate (II) 43, **acrylic** acid (III) 2, **acrolein** (IV) 5, and acrylamide (V) 2% and 8 parts adipic acid dihydrazide (VI), dried 60 s at 100°, coated 25 μm with another primer containing A 30, an emulsion polymer (containing I 18, II

73,

III 2, IV 5, and V 2% and 8 parts VI) 10, CaCO₃ powder 100, and other additives 51 parts, and dried 60 s at 100° to give synthetic paper with excellent water and blocking resistance and adhesion between the base film and the coating.

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1981:626473 CAPLUS

DN 95:226473

TI Catalyst for oxidation of **acrolein** to **acrylic** acid

IN Gorshkova, T. P.; Tarasova, D. V.; Andrushkevich, T. V.; Nikoro, T. A.; Bondareva, V. M.; Berdnikov, B. M.

PA Institute of Catalysis, Novosibirsk, USSR; Special Construction-Technological Bureau of Catalytic Agents for Experimental Mfg.

SO U.S.S.R.

CODEN: URXXAF

DT Patent

LA Russian

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	SU 858916	A1	19810831	SU 1979-2819096	19790917
PRAI	SU 1979-2819096	A	19790917		

AB The title catalyst contains V oxide, Mo oxide, and CuO as promoter on a SiO₂ support and is prepared by mixing solns. of the active components with the support, spray drying and heat treating. A catalyst with increased activity and mech. strength was obtained by granulating the catalyst material after drying, and adding the promoter in a **binder** composition during the granulation.

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1969:62894 CAPLUS

DN 70:62894

TI Electrolytic electrophotographic process

IN Tamai, Yasuo; Takimoto, Masaaki; Honjo, Satoru; Mayakawa, Yoshihide

PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.

SO Fr., 4 pp.

CODEN: FRXXAK

DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 1512079		19680202		
	DE 1522613			DE	
	GB 1161777			GB	
	GB 1178552			GB	

PRAI JP 19660221
AB The electrolytes used in a 2-50% aqueous solution to develop layers of ZnO in an insulating **binder** on Al as cathode have a terminal >C:CH₂ group with graft polymerization chain reactivity: **acrylic acid**, **acrylamide**, **acrylonitrile**, **polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate**, **glycerol diacrylate**, **acrolein**. Thus, an 18- μ ZnO-Pliolite S-5D layer on Al is immersed in a solution of 15 g. acrylamide in 100 cc. H₂O, and a potential of 7.5 v. is applied with a 15 mm. distance between the Al cathode and Pt anode. Upon removal after 20 sec. only the exposed areas are impregnated with electrolyte and accept aqueous ink, while the unexposed areas are hydrophobic.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:05:33 ON 09 DEC 2004)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:05:58 ON 09 DEC 2004
L1 273564 S ACRYLIC OR METHACRYLIC
L2 15846 S L1 AND (MOLYBDENUM OR MO OR VANADIUM OR V)
L3 1514 S L1 AND (MOLYBDENUM OR VANADIUM)
L4 931 S L2 AND BINDER
L5 0 S L2 AND "LIQUID BINDER"
L6 2796 S L1 AND (MOLYBDENUM OR VANADIUM)
L7 228 S L6 AND BINDER
L8 4 S L7 AND ACROLEIN
L9 931 S L2 AND BINDER
L10 8 S L9 AND ACROLEIN

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